

was uncovered. It is estimated to have siphoned off trillions of dollars in intellectual property from around 30 multinational companies within the manufacturing, energy, and pharmaceutical sectors.

Time and time again, we have seen the PRC do anything to gain a technological edge. We must recognize the PRC as a strategic competitor, and we have a right to treat them as such.

While I wholeheartedly support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same, we must also examine the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security. We must ensure that the United States has the necessary export controls in place to prevent the sale of advanced technology that could be used against us.

We recently witnessed a PRC hypersonic missile test, which circled the globe and landed with precision. This was only possible through U.S. technology that was sold to them. This should be a wake-up call to all Americans.

This is not just an intellectual property issue. It is a national security issue. That is why this bill is so important. It requires Congress be provided a list of any individual or firm that has engaged in, benefited from, or provided support for the theft of U.S. trade secrets.

If any entity is found to do so, the United States can levy sanctions against that entity—setting export prohibitions, preventing loans from U.S. and international financial institutions, and prohibiting banking transactions.

This legislation would severely penalize those engaged in intellectual property theft, and more importantly, take proactive steps to end the rampant theft of American innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important national security measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON for his statement because this is truly a bipartisan effort trying to make sure that we preserve American ingenuity and American leadership on intellectual property and not have it stolen.

Madam Speaker, I was moved last night in this very Chamber by the statements of President Zelenskyy, which were really inspiring and important to me. I got tied up, I wanted to talk about this bill. This bill is important. I also thought it was important that right before, this we had a conversation about S. 4240, the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act. No, it is not completely relevant, but on this it has some connection.

On February 24 of this year, Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. With each passing day since, the world has witnessed in horror as Putin's forces brutalize the Ukrainian people.

We have seen Russian forces commit mass murder, target civilian areas like

schools and hospitals, forcibly transferring hundreds of thousands, including young children to Russia. We have heard so many testimonials about the atrocities committed against the Ukrainian people during Russia's occupation.

What has happened in Ukraine shocks the conscience of humanity, and the images of these atrocities are seared into our collective memory.

Yet, as of right now, if someone guilty of these war crimes were to come to the United States, we would not have the jurisdiction to bring them to justice. That important legislation, S. 4240, is saying that we have got to bring them to justice because, as Dr. King said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." So the United States has to make sure that no one escapes justice simply by coming through our borders and that anyone guilty of war crimes, regardless of where they were committed, are held accountable.

Similarly, those that violate our intellectual property rights, they can't just walk free and think that they can take our ingenuity, our leadership, our advancement with reference to intellectual property, and just take it and use it for anything.

It is the same kind of thing with the transfer of weapons or anything of that nature.

We have got to stand and show that we are serious. We are serious about those victims of war crimes and we are just as serious about those individuals who violate our intellectual property rights. We have got to make sure that they are all held accountable and that they understand that there will be consequences if, in fact, there are violations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is, again, an indication of bipartisanship. I appreciate Chairman GREG MEEKS and referencing the speech last night, the historic speech by the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. It was bipartisan.

Initially, the unintended action of war criminal Putin was to unify Republicans and Democrats in a bipartisan manner due to the depravity of the invasion and the mass murder being conducted in Ukraine.

But actually, we saw last night, Republicans and Democrats have come together to respect the resolve and the capabilities of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves. It is so inspiring and again, unintended.

War criminal Putin has brought Republicans and Democrats together; has brought NATO together and expanded NATO with Finland and Sweden; how incredible.

He has achieved, sadly, but it is really good that the European Union now

is actively supporting the people of Ukraine. Then worldwide, it is not America alone helping the people of Ukraine. We have substantial efforts by South Korea, by Japan, worldwide, dozens of countries that are helping.

Again, I appreciate Congressman MEEKS raising that because it was a bipartisan initiative that now we can proceed with this to take action against the continuous threat of American intellectual property.

According to former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the U.S. has closed the People's Republic of China consulate in Houston because it was a "den of spies" and a "hub of spying and intellectual property theft."

We have seen the PRC steal research from our universities. We can also, sadly, be sure this is happening all across America as we speak. This must stop.

We must end the theft and sale of U.S. technology to China to build their war machine. We must prepare for the next great global power competition, and that starts by instituting strong export controls and passing this legislation to stem the tide of American intellectual property theft.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The lifeblood of the American economy is innovation, and individuals and companies that steal our trade secrets and pickpocket our patents are doing no less than undermining the health of this Nation. It is time that we impose real costs on intellectual property thieves, and that is exactly what this bill does.

I, again, thank my friend and colleague, JOE WILSON. I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for working in a bipartisan way on this committee as we combat some of these ills that are facing our Nation by those who mean us or democracy no good.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. Let's send it to the President's desk and let the world know we will not tolerate the theft of our intellectual property.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1294.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (S. 4978) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the State offices of rural health program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4978.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act of 2022”.

SEC. 2. STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH.

Section 338J(i)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254r(i)(1)) is amended by striking “fiscal years 2018 through 2022” and inserting “fiscal years 2023 through 2027”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4978.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today I rise in support of S. 4978, the State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act of 2022. Since 1991, the Health Resources and Services Administration’s State Offices of Rural Health Program has assisted States in strengthening rural healthcare delivery systems by maintaining a central hub for rural health in each State. This bill would reauthorize the program for 5 years, through 2027.

Madam Speaker, this legislation could not come at a more crucial time. Today, rural Americans face a far greater risk of death from many of the leading causes of death for adults in our country, including heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic lower respiratory diseases.

In addition, unintentional injury deaths among rural populations are approximately 50 percent higher than among urban populations.

These adverse effects in rural areas also translate to pediatric populations. A study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that children living in rural areas with mental, behavioral, and developmental disorders faced more community and family challenges than children living in urban areas with the same disorders. Adolescent suicide rate is also approximately 47 percent higher in rural areas.

HRSA’s State Offices of Rural Health Program has met the health needs of rural Americans head on for the last 30 years. The program provides funding

for an institutional framework that links small rural communities with State and Federal resources to develop long-term solutions to rural health programs through research, as well as dissemination of information and solutions to barriers to rural health.

These offices must also coordinate all activities in the State related to rural healthcare and conduct recruitment and retention activities for healthcare professionals to serve in rural areas.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4978, State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act. This program provides funding to connect small rural communities with State and Federal resources to develop long-term solutions to rural health programs that help improve access to care in underserved areas of our country.

This legislation is a clean, 5-year reauthorization at currently authorized levels and will help to preserve the program’s flexibility to meet State and local rural healthcare needs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

MR. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I also would urge everyone, all of my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis to support this bill.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4978.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHILDHOOD CANCER SURVIVORSHIP, TREATMENT, ACCESS, AND RESEARCH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4120) to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4120

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022” or the

“Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act”.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZING AND IMPROVING THE CHILDHOOD STAR ACT.

(a) CHILDREN’S CANCER BIOREPOSITORIES.—Section 417E of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285a–11) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: “, such as collected samples of both solid tumor cancer and paired samples”;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking “Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018” and inserting “Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022”;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) REPORT ON RESEARCHER ACCESS TO CHILDREN’S CANCER BIOREPOSITORY SAMPLES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022, the Director of NIH shall—

“(A) conduct a review of the procedures established under paragraph (2)(C) and other policies or procedures related to researcher access to such biospecimens to identify any opportunities to reduce administrative burden, consistent with paragraph (2)(D), in a manner that protects personal privacy to the extent required by applicable Federal and State privacy law, at a minimum; and

“(B) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review under subparagraph (A) and whether the Director of NIH plans to make any changes to the policies or procedures considered in such review, based on such findings.”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “2019 through 2023” and inserting “2024 through 2028”.

(b) CANCER SURVIVORSHIP PROGRAMS.—Section 201 of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–180) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “PILOT PROGRAMS TO EXPLORE” and inserting “RESEARCH TO EVALUATE”

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “may make awards to eligible entities to establish pilot programs” and inserting “shall, as appropriate, make awards to eligible entities to conduct or support research”;

(ii) by striking “model systems” and inserting “approaches”;

(iii) by inserting “and adolescent” after “childhood”; and

(iv) by striking “evaluation of models for”;

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “within the existing peer review process,” after “practicable.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(v), by striking “in treating survivors of childhood cancers” and inserting “in carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1)”;

(D) in paragraph (3)(B)(v), by striking “design of systems for the effective transfer of treatment information and care summaries from cancer care providers to other health care providers” and inserting “design tools to support the secure electronic transfer of treatment information and care summaries